Medical News

(PHYSICIANS WILL CONFER A FAVOR BY SENDING FOR THIS DEPARTMENT ITEMS OF NEWS OF MORE OR LESS GENERAL INTEREST; SUCH AS RELATE TO SOCIETY ACTIVITIES, NEW HOSPITALS, EDUCATION, PUBLIC HEALTH, ETC.)

ARKANSAS

Health Train Starts.—The health train of the state board of health commenced its tour of the Cotton Belt Lines at Piggott, June 7. The train is under the direction of the sanitary engineer of the Cotton Belt system, and Dr. Charles W. Garrison, state health officer.

Health Association Meeting.—At the annual meeting of the Arkansas Public Health Association held in Little Rock, the following officers were elected: Dr. Augustus C. Shipp, president; Dr. Henry Thibault, Scott, and Mrs. H. C. King, Fort Smith, vice presidents; Mrs. C. L. Shafer, secretary, and Mr. T. S. Shannon, treasurer.

GEORGIA

County Adopts Health Law.—By unanimous vote of the grand jury, May 26, the Ellis law was adopted in Walker County, this being the eighteenth county in the state to adopt the law.

College Commencement.—At the eighty-ninth annual commencement exercises of the Medical College of Georgia, Augusta, held May 31, a class of fifteen seniors was graduated.

New State Officers.—At the seventy-first annual session of the Medical Association of Georgia held in Macon, May 5 to 7, the following officers were elected: president, Dr. Edward T. Coleman, Graymont; vice presidents, Drs. Theodore E. Oertel, Augusta, and Fred L. Webb, Macon; secretary-treasurer, Dr. Allen H. Bunce, Atlanta; delegates to the American Medical Association, Drs. Edward G. Jones and William C. Lyle, Atlanta, and alternates, Drs. Jarvis G. Dean, Dawson, and Mallie A. Clark, Macon.

ILLINOIS

Library Open to Physicians.—The medical department of the University of Illinois through its dean, Albert C. Eycleshymer extends a cordial invitation to members of the profession to make free use of its library on the ground floor of the college building at Congress and Honore streets, Chicago. It contains many standard works and subscribes to about 300 periodicals.

Rush Alumni Election.—At the annual meeting of the Rush Medical College Alumni Association, held in Chicago, June 16, Dr. Frank Billings presided as toastmaster, and the following officers were elected: president, Dr. Wilbur E. Post, Chicago; vice presidents, Drs. J. J. Moore, Chicago, A. S. Barnes, Columbus, Ohio, and David Fiske, Chicago; necrologist, J. F. Waugh, Chicago; treasurer, Carl O. Rinder, Chicago, and secretary, Dr. Charles A. Parker, Chicago. Drs. E. L. Kenyon and Dean Lewis, Chicago, were made directors for three years. Dr. Morris Fishbein continues as editor of the alumni bulletin.

Chiropractors Enjoined.—The department of registration and education reports that twenty-six more temporary injunctions have been issued against individual chiropractors who are practicing in Illinois without licenses. The injunctions restrain these individuals from paying assessments to the Universal Chiropractors' Association of Davenport, Iowa, and forbids them from accepting money from that association with which to pay fines, penalties and costs assessed against them by the Illinois courts. It also restrains them from accepting the services of attorneys of the association in defending cases brought against them in the Illinois courts. The result of the injunction is that each chiropractor must finance his own defense. The chiropractors enjoined are: Claude Griffith, Cave-In-Rock; Ollie D. Davidson and Mrs. Elizabeth Suverkrup, Champaign; Ethel B. Stump, G. E. Stump and Lillian B. Stump, Chenoa; S. M. Bernell, Leonard W. Miller, J. Charles Orr, W. C. Schulze and Harrison Atchley, Chicago; Mabel E. Gilpin, Chicago Heights; Anna M. King, East St. Louis; George F. Stewart, Elgin; B. F. Tucker, Galesburg; Rose Aulabaugh, Granite City; Josephine Olson, Greenville; Elmora Clawson, Industry; Louis O. West, Mascoutah; V. C. Wright, Mattoon; Berta Schraner, Rushville; L. E. Gates, Sparta; T. E. Hallbeck, West Salem; W. F. Prisk, Wilmette; E. L. Spencer, Blue Island, and Bessie Atherton, Peoria. Similar injunctions were previously issued against twenty-five chiropractors as reported in THE JOURNAL, May 22, and are still pending against about fifty other chiropractors in the state.

INDIANA

Brockway Found Guilty.—Dr. Charles J. Brockway, Lafayette, accused of involuntary manslaughter in connection with the death of his wife, is said to have been found guilty by a jury on June 12. Dr. Brockway's attorneys filed a motion for a new trial, and his bond of $5,000 was continued pending arguments on the motion.

Personal.—Dr. Fred L. Bunch, city health officer of Muncie, is reported to have been operated on recently for appendicitis and for the removal of a malignant growth.——Dr. Henry W. Greist and his family left Monticello, July 1, on their way to Cape Prince of Wales, Alaska, where Dr. Greist will take charge of the Presbyterian Medical Mission. After a survey covering the Seward Peninsula and islands in Behring Strait, it is proposed, if conditions justify, to build a hospital for this territory next summer.——Dr. Samuel Dodd, recently appointed superintendent of the Northern Indiana Hospital for the Insane, Logansport, has assumed charge of the institution.——Dr. E. C. Wickersham, Anderson, is reported to have been seriously injured in an automobile accident, May 30.——Dr. William I. Fugate, Newcastle, for six and one-half years secretary of the Newcastle board of health, has resigned and has been succeeded by Dr. William C. Heilman, Hope.——Dr. Alois L. Ziliak, Owensville, has been elected president, and Dr. William F. Morris, Fort Branch, vice president, of the Gibson County Hygiene and Health Association.

KANSAS

Supreme Court Upholds Quarantine.—The supreme court of Kansas recently denied a writ of habeas corpus to certain persons quarantined at a state institution because of venereal disease.

District Society Meeting.—At the annual meeting of the Medical Society of the Seventh District, held in Hutchinson, June 10, the following officers were elected: Dr. John T. Scott, St. John, president; Drs. John A. Dillon, Larned, and A. Wallace, Sterling, vice presidents, and Walter N. Mundell, Hutchinson, secretary-treasurer.

LOUISIANA

Authority Voted to Build Hospital.—Authority to build a hospital in New Orleans to cost $1,500,000 was unanimously voted at the meeting of the mission board at the Southern Baptist convention.

Child Welfare Clinic Opened.—The new child welfare clinic at Ninth and Constance streets, New Orleans, known as the Bertha Goetz Station, was formally opened, May 14. Clinics will be conducted by Dr. Francis J. Kinberger on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, and Dr. Harry V. Sims in obstetrics on Thursday.

Colored Physicians and Dentists Meet.—At the annual meeting of the Louisiana State Medical, Dental and Pharmaceutical Association held in New Orleans, May 4 to 6, Dr. Eugene C. Thornhill, New Orleans, was elected president; Dr. Thomas L. Welch, New Iberia, vice president, and Dr. Lee A. Butler, Breaux Bridge, secretary-treasurer.

Personal.—Dr. J. M. Thuringer, assistant professor of anatomy in Tulane University, has resigned.——Dr. John D. Frazar, De Ridder, has qualified as sheriff of Beauregard Parish.——Dr. Jacob W. Newman, New Orleans, has been elected president of the Louisiana Commission for the Blind.——Dr. William Scheppegrell has been elected president of the Louisiana Federation of Catholic Societies.

MARYLAND

Personal.—The following physicians have been appointed as police surgeons in Baltimore city: Dr. Dwight H. Mohr, chief surgeon, and Drs. Walter L. Denny, Henry F. Cassidy, Pinkney L. Davis, William S. Gilroy, Henry C. Houck and E. H. Hutchins, all of Baltimore.——Dr. English Bagby has been appointed as instructor in psychology at the summer school of the Johns Hopkins University. Dr. Bagby has also been appointed instructor in psychology at Yale University and will go to New Haven, Conn., in the fall.

Medical Education, Registration and Hospital Service

COMING EXAMINATIONS

ALABAMA: Montgomery, July 13. Chairman, Dr. S. W. Welch, Montgomery.

ARIZONA: Phoenix, July 6-7. Sec., Dr. Ancil Martin, 207 Goodrich Bldg., Phoenix.

COLORADO: Denver, July 6. Sec., Dr. David A. Strickler, 612 Empire Bldg., Denver.

CONNECTICUT: Hartford, July 13-14. Sec., Regular Board, Dr. Robert L. Rowley, 49 Pearl St., Hartford.

CONNECTICUT: New Haven, July 13. Sec. Eclectic Board, Dr. James Edwin Hair, 730 State St., Bridgeport. Sec. Homeo. Board, Dr. Edwin C. M. Hall, 82 Grand Ave., New Haven.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA: Washington, July 13-15. Sec., Dr. Edgar P. Copeland, The Rockingham, Washington.

INDIANA: Indianapolis, July 13-15. Sec., Dr. Wm. T. Gott, Crawfordsville.

MAINE: Portland, July 6-7. Sec., Dr. Frank W. Searle, 140 Pine St., Portland.

MASSACHUSETTS: Boston, July 13-15. Sec., Dr. Walter P. Bowers, Room 144, State House, Boston.

NEW MEXICO: Santa Fe, July 12-13. Sec., Dr. R. E. McBride, Las Cruces.

NORTH DAKOTA: Grand Forks, July 6-9. Sec., Dr. Geo. M. Williamson, 860 Belmont Ave., Grand Forks.

OKLAHOMA: Oklahoma City, July 13-14. Sec., Dr. James M. Byrum, Mammoth Bldg., Shawnee.

OREGON: Portland, July 6. Sec., Dr. Urling C. Coe, 1208 Stevens Bldg., Portland.

PENNSYLVANIA: Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, July 6-10. Sec., Dr. Thos. E. Finnegan, State Capitol, Harrisburg.

SOUTH DAKOTA: Deadwood, July 13. Sec., Dr. Park B. Jenkins, Waubay.

UTAH: Salt Lake City, July 5-6. Sec., Dr. G. F. Harding, 405 Templeton Bldg., Salt Lake City.

WASHINGTON: Seattle, July 6-8. Sec., Dr. Wm. M. O'Shea, 505 Old National Bank Bldg., Spokane.

WEST VIRGINIA: Charleston, July 13. Sec., Dr. S. L. Jepson, Masonic Bldg., Charleston.

Porto Rico April Examination

Dr. Quevedo Baez, secretary, Porto Rico Board of Examiners, reports the written and practical examination held at San Juan, April 12, 1920. The examination covered 12 subjects and included 120 questions. An average of 75 per cent. was required to pass. Seven candidates were examined, all of whom passed. The following colleges were represented:

College	PASSED	Year Grad.	Per Cent.
Georgetown University		(1918)	75
American Med. Missionary College		(1906)	84.5
Johns Hopkins University		(1918)	86.2
University of Maryland	(1917) 84.6.	(1919)	88.3
Tulane University		(1919)	79.1
University of Havana		(1919)	92.3

THE FOUNTAIN-HEAD OF CHIROPRACTIC; WHAT OF ITS PRODUCT?

The Palmer School of Chiropractic advertises itself as "the fountain-head" of chiropractic. The following will give some intimation in regard to the character of the "stream" that comes from it:

The 1920 annual announcement of this school states that students are taught not only "how to act with patients in and out of the office" but also "how to successfully advertise." From the beginning, therefore, methods are taught which, from the time of Hippocrates, have been looked on as quackery. It is also stated that the students complete their "freshman," "sophomore," "junior" and "senior" courses in four months each, or altogether in sixteen months. In another place the reader is informed that, in case the student finds it impossible to remain for more than twelve months, the school will, nevertheless, confer on him the degree of D.C. (Doctor of Chiropractic). By remaining at the school six months longer he would be granted an additional degree, that of Ph.C. (Philosopher of Chiropractic), if he got "an A grade on each and every paper submitted."

The statement that a "common school" education is required for admission may mean nothing more than the bare ability to read and write. Granting, however, that it is the equivalent of the eighth grade in the public schools, the professional training, according to the usual methods of calculating standards in general education, would be considered of no higher grade than that of one or one and a half years of high school work. This low entrance qualification is in marked contrast to the requirements for admission to medical schools in which students must have completed a four year high school course and in addition two years of work in a reputable college of arts and sciences, including courses in physics, chemistry and biology.

Another significant statement in this announcement is that a student "may matriculate on any week day." This indicates at once that no intensive course of study is given in this institution such as is required in medical schools. No student entering a medical school a week or more after the opening of any laboratory course (for example, histology, pathology or bacteriology) could possibly be able intelligently to carry on the work in such courses because of the large amount of work missed during the previous week's absence. Evidently, there are no such disagreeable handicaps in the study of chiropractic.

The announcement of this school states that in its "scientific course" the student is required "to attend" (note the exact figures) a total of 4,103½ class hours. This would be fifty-three hours a week for eighteen months, or eighty hours a week—twelve hours a day—for a calendar year. Education does not depend on the number of hours of instruction, however, so much as on the subject-matter taught and the ability of the instructor to impart knowledge. As a matter of fact, the requirement of *actual class-room* work in our highest grade medical schools in four college years of from eight to nine months each is only about 4,000 hours. Each class hour, however, presupposes from one to three hours of outside preparation so that, if measured by the claims of this chiropractic college, the total hours required by medical schools would be somewhere between 8,000 to 12,000 hours!

The textbooks used also are interesting. In anatomy, the text used is said to be that prepared by Mabel H. Palmer, D.C., Ph.C. (1905), the wife of B. J. Palmer, who is the president of the institution. Court reports in 1910 show that the latter had only a common school education and had never matriculated in any school, college or university, other than a chiropractic college. For those who never had a training in the scientific methods of treating the sick, an attempt to teach others how to do so is equal to "the blind leading the blind." Textbooks of their own writing are also used by the teachers in symptomatology, gynecology and chemistry, who likewise have no degrees in medicine. Incidentally, the sale of these textbooks adds considerably to the revenue obtained from students.

Speaking of revenue besides the income from textbooks, this institution charges for its twelve or eighteen months' course a "spot cash" sum of $300—more than a year's tuition last year in any of the highest grade medical schools of the country! If the fee is paid in "deferred payments," it is $350. If a husband and wife, however, take the course the combined fee "spot cash" is $375 or, if in "deferred payments," $450. Reports of inspection of this school show that there are few, if any, all-time teachers. Such few laboratories as the school possesses are reported also to have the barest minimum of equipment. Most of the fees obtained, therefore, must be clear profit. This is in marked contrast with the teaching of scientific medicine in medical schools where the actual average expense of teaching a student each year is more than three times what the student pays in tuition fees!

The low ideals of the leaders of this cult are shown in the report of Mr. Justice Hodgins of Ontario issued a few years ago. B. J. Palmer himself is quoted as having stated that bacteriology was the "greatest of all gigantic farces ever invented for ignorance and incompetency" and that "the analysis of blood and urine is of no value." In this same report other leaders of chiropractic deride also the study of materia medica and chemistry and state they have "no earthly use for diagnosis." They place themselves, therefore, in direct opposition to Pasteur, Koch, Laveran, Flexner and others whose discoveries during the last half century have revolutionized the practice of medicine and saved countless thousands of lives! No wonder Justice Hodgins concludes that he would

not bring himself "to the point of accepting, as part of the legalized medical provision for the sick, a system which denies the need of diagnosis, refers 95 per cent. of disease to one and the same cause, and turns its back resolutely on all modern medical scientific methods as being founded on nothing and unworthy even to be discussed."

But the teaching in this particular school has further interesting tangents. There is also "The Universal Chiropractors Association" with headquarters, evidently at this Palmer School of Chiropractic. At least, B. J. Palmer and Frank W. Elliott, the president and registrar of the Palmer School, are, respectively, the secretary, and the treasurer and business manager of the association. The members of this association—made up largely of graduates of the Palmer School—are promised protection from, and assistance in cases of, prosecution for violating the law in practicing chiropractic. According to the constitution, "The Association, except as herein otherwise provided, shall pay the fine and all costs in all prosecutions, civil or criminal, wherein any member of this class shall be charged in substance with having practiced medicine, surgery, osteopathy, or other method of healing or dealing with the sick or afflicted without a license, or other legal permission, provided such member is in good standing and shall have conformed to the Constitution, Bylaws and all Rules and Regulations of the Association."

The word "class" in this paragraph refers to "active members" who are described as "all chiropractors of good moral character graduated from or holding certificates of attendance from such chiropractic institutions of learning as are recognized by this association and are practicing specific, pure and unadulterated chiropractics without the use of adjuncts, etc."

The constitution and by-laws of the association are printed in a pamphlet of twenty-four pages, including two pages of instructions as to "What to Do If Trouble Starts." Among the fifteen items in these instructions the following are interesting:

> 11. Be conservative in your claims and be very careful that the enemy does not send any patient to you that they think will die on your hands or otherwise complicate matters. Do not, unless in a state or province where you are licensed, undertake to handle any so-called contagious diseases.
>
> 13. Have as many friends as possible present at your trial. Do not make any newspaper announcements without consulting your local attorney.
>
> 15. If trouble has not really started, but there are signs of it, let us hear about it by letter.

The graduates of this "school" are said to be practicing in Iowa—the institution's home state—in direct violation of the medical practice act and, according to the above, they are being encouraged to violate the law in other states.

From the foregoing statements it will be seen that the teaching conducted in schools of chiropractic is a menace to education and to public morals as well as to the science of medicine and to rational rules of public health. The conclusions justified by the evidence submitted are as follows:

(*a*) Leading chiropractors deride or disbelieve in such well known and proved sciences as chemistry, bacteriology and pathology. Their teachings are not based on fact and are refuted by the accomplishments of the great minds in education, research, science and medicine.

(*b*) Their attitude toward these sciences shows their lack of sympathy for the first essentials in the prevention of epidemics and the regulation of public health.

(*c*) They declare that education and the ability to make a diagnosis are not essential for the intelligent treatment of human diseases and injuries.

(*d*) Their schools at most require only a common school education, a training insufficient to permit the student to undertake intelligently any but the most elementary course of study.

(*e*) Their course of professional (?) instruction is too short to enable the student to obtain a training in the sciences necessary for the intelligent or safe practice of the healing art by any method.

(*f*) The school teaches and encourages its students to advertise—which they are doing and using the same flagrant methods which have been employed by quacks since the beginning of medicine.

(*g*) Finally, the leaders of this cult openly urge their graduates to practice chiropractic in violation of the law, and have arranged through the Universal Chiropractors Association to aid and abet them in such outlawry.

Book Notices

MIND AND ITS DISORDERS. A Text-Book for Students and Practitioners of Medicine. By W. H. B. Stoddart, M.D., F.R.C.P. Lecturer on Mental Diseases to St. Thomas' Hospital Medical School. Third edition. Cloth. Price, $6 net. Pp. 580, with illustrations. Philadelphia: P. Blakiston's Son & Co., 1919.

Complete conversion to the Freudian theory is the outstanding feature of this volume, comprising a third edition of the author's work. "Mental disease can only be understood by studying the psychology of the unconscious mind of patients; physical manifestation of a functional disorder must be regarded as secondary, not as primary," as the author taught in the earlier editions. Dr. Stoddart has joined men who, taking a powerful and dominating instinct, built a system around it, reducing all abnormal psychic reactions to it, just as Boris Sidis sought in fear the cause of all pathologic mental processes. The fault with the theories of Freud and Sidis is that only the instincts of reproduction and fear are considered. There are naturally others aside from these two that play an important part in the development of psychoses and neuroses. Psychanalysis then becomes the paramount remedy. The author is satisfied that psychanalysis reduces the pulse rate of exophthalmic goiter to normal in from four to six weeks, and that the other symptoms are gradually ameliorated in a few months. It is natural, then, that a psychoneurosis, also "psychogenetic epilepsy," can be cured only by discovering "the unconscious strivings which have given rise to the disease, and in so doing to reveal them to the patient." The classification in this edition, while remodeled, still follows that of Kraepelin. In the dementia praecox group, "provisionally regarded as a psychosis," a chapter is added on paraphrenia, a name applied by Kraepelin to a group of delusional cases formerly classed under the dementia paranoides or sometimes paranoia. The average age of onset of paraphrenia is later than that of dementia paranoides, usually during the fourth decade. Hallucinations developed much later in the course of this disease than in dementia paranoides, and there is not the deterioration of personality to justify the appellation dementia. In the pathology of manic-depressive insanity, the author's theory of intraneuronic intoxication is ingenious, if not convincing. The sections on normal psychology (Part 1) and the psychology of the insane (Part 2) are well written and up to date. Dr. Stoddart has contributed for years to the clinical research into the nature of nervous phenomena associated with mental disorders. The outstanding feature of Part 3 (mental diseases) is the detailed description of the different forms of mental reactions; especially is this true of the organic group, dementia paralytica, and others. Dr. Stoddart's work justifies a careful reading, especially by beginners in the field of psychiatry.

LABORATORY MANUAL OF ORGANIC CHEMISTRY. By Harry L. Fisher, Ph.D., Instructor in Organic Chemistry, Columbia University. Cloth. Price, $2.25. Pp. 331. New York: John Wiley & Sons, 1920.

Until recently, American students in elementary organic chemistry were dependent mainly on foreign manuals for laboratory guidance. At this time, however, it is gratifying to note that, notwithstanding the extra burdens of the last three years, two excellent laboratory manuals have been written by American chemists. The most recent book, that of Dr. Fisher (the other manual was written by Dr. Lauder W. Jones), follows much the same general outline of subjects as that of its foreign predecessors; it excels, though, in the thorough manner in which the experiments are detailed. One feature that commends the book is the author's insistence on neatness, the vital importance of which should be forcibly brought home to more laboratory workers, chemical and medical. The author realizes that the place to instil such

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son G. Lowrey was elected president of the American Orthopsychiatric Association at the fifth annual meeting in New York, February 25, which was attended by 540 persons; twenty-two papers were read at this meeting. A conference of executives of child guidance clinics, held for three days at the Institute for Child Guidance, New York, was attended by representatives of twelve different clinics.——Dr. John H. Musser, professor of medicine, Tulane University of Louisiana School of Medicine, New Orleans, was elected president-elect of the American College of Physicians at the New Orleans meeting, March 8; Drs. Aldred S. Warthin, Ann Arbor, Mich., and Solon Marx White, Minneapolis, were reelected vice presidents; Dr. Williams McKim Marriott was elected third vice president, and Drs. Clement R. Jones, Pittsburgh, and George M. Piersol, Philadelphia, were reappointed treasurer and secretary-general, respectively.

The New Ransdell Bill.—Senator Ransdell has introduced a bill, S. 3391, which provides for the creation of a national institute of health under the jurisdiction of the secretary of the treasury and the administrative control of the surgeon general of the public health service. It would be devoted to scientific research in the fundamental problems of diseases in man and matters pertaining to health. For this purpose, the treasury would appropriate $10,000,000, or as much thereof as might be necessary. The bill also authorizes the acceptance on behalf of the United States of gifts by will or otherwise for the study of disease. The surgeon general would be authorized to establish fellowships and to utilize the proceeds thereof in aid of scientists who demonstrate proficiency in research. Professors, instructors and experts could be appointed on recommendation of the surgeon general without regard to civil service laws. The provisions of this bill correspond with those in a bill previously introduced by Senator Ransdell, which embodied also the provisions of the original Parker bill in the House. The passage of the Parker bill in an amended form seems to have suggested the expediency of the introduction of this revised Ransdell bill. Senator Ransdell has decided to postpone hearings on the new bill for a week or two to aid in the passage of the Parker-Jones bill, which provides for the coordination of public health activities of the government (The Journal, March 10, p. 781).

B. J. Admits Chiropractic Is Doomed.—In addressing a meeting of 500 chiropractors and sympathizers in Philadelphia, February 26, Mr. B. J. Palmer, "the daddy of chiropractors," made some illuminating remarks. According to the *Pittsburgh Medical Bulletin*, he said: "Fully 80 per cent of the chiropractors in Pennsylvania are practicing medicine, not chiropractic. That is a sorry fact, gentlemen—we are practicing medicine. During the last year, I have been in every state in the Union, and this condition exists throughout. My ideals concerning chiropractic were shattered. Chiropractic is doomed. You have drifted so far from the basic principles of chiropractic that you have lost your identity and brought the basic science bill upon your heads. Twenty-eight chiropractic schools have closed recently, and many others will follow. The supreme courts in seven states have handed down legal injunctions during the last eighteen months, whereby these states are lost forever to chiropractic. I warned Ohio not to compromise. They tried to pass a bill engrossing medical principles and practices. I predicted its failure. It lost by 250,000 votes. There has been $250,000 of chiropractic money spent in California in the last year. You cannot defeat the ends of science. The basic science bills are the buck shot which we deserve for trespassing. When chiropractors preach and practice and try to become physicians, then it is justifiable for the medical men to educate the chiropractor. Now beat that argument if you can. That is why we are losing right along. This will probably be the last time you will see me as a chiropractor, as I do not propose to lose my good money in fighting against sound arguments." Incidentally, it is said that the number of students at Mr. Palmer's million dollar school at Davenport, Iowa, has decreased from 3,500 to about 300.

CUBA

Dr. Agramonte Honored.—Among many distinguished speakers at the New Orleans meeting of the American College of Physicians, was Dr. Aristides Agramonte, Havana. Dr. Agramonte was given an ovation when he rose to review the adventure of those who demonstrated that yellow fever was transmitted by means of mosquitoes; he was a member of that renowned group of army officers—Reed, Carroll, Lazear and Agramonte—which was appointed by the United States to conduct the investigation in Cuba. At a special meeting of the faculty, members of the American College of Physicians, students and citizens of New Orleans, Dr. Agramonte was awarded the degree of doctor of laws by Tulane University. The yellow fever situation in 1878 was described by Dr. Allan C. Eustis. More than 4,000 deaths occurred in the city at that time, while closed trains, Dr. Eustis said, left the city in all directions carrying frantic citizens who believed that yellow fever was spread by contact. Dr. Agramonte was guest of honor at a luncheon of the New Orleans Association of Commerce which presented him with a gold life membership in recognition of the gratitude of New Orleans for his part in the investigation of yellow fever.

FOREIGN

Influenza in Tokyo.—Half a million persons were reported in news dispatches, March 5, to have been stricken with influenza in Tokyo, of whom about 2,000 had died. The emperor himself was ill, and his 6 months old daughter, Princess Hisa, is reported to have died of influenza.

Number of Physicians in Australia.—The *Medical Journal of Australia* states that the number of medical practitioners in Australia has increased from 4,773 in 1925 to 5,231 in 1927, or 4.37 per cent a year. The general population is increasing at the rate of about 2 per cent a year. In New South Wales there are said to be 2,134 medical practitioners; in Victoria, 1,692; in Queensland, 551; in South Australia, 449; in Western Australia, 254, and in Tasmania, 151.

German Society of Internal Medicine.—This society will meet in Wiesbaden, April 16-19, under the chairmanship of Prof. L. R. Mueller. The general topic for discussion will be the influence of cancer on metabolism. There will be a joint meeting with the German Pathological Society, April 19; the subjects for discussion at this meeting will be chronic hypertrophy of the spleen, the normal spleen as a blood vessel, the clinical aspect of splenomegalias, and the pathologic anatomy of hypertrophies of the spleen.

Professorship in Hormone Chemistry.—After much effort on the part of the faculty, Tokyo Imperial University has decided to establish a course in hormone chemistry in the medical department beginning in April. The *Japan Medical World* considers this to be the first course of its kind. The cost of maintaining the laboratory for the course has been donated by the society for the advancement of pharmacology in an amount believed to be between 200,000 and 300,000 yen. Dr. Akira Ogata will be promoted to the rank of professor and placed in charge of the laboratory; he has been studying hormone chemistry in Europe for two years.

Course in Psychiatry in English at Vienna.—An intensive course of fifty days, six hours daily, in neurology and psychiatry will be given in English at the Neuropsychiatric Clinic of Prof. Wagner von Jauregg and the Neurological Institute of Professor Marburg at the Vienna University during June and July. The fee will be $214, including subscription at the American Medical Association of Vienna, under whose auspices the course is provided. Applications accompanied by a certified check of $50 sent to Docent Dr. E. Spiegel, I., Falkestrasse 3, will be accepted in order of priority. More than twenty teachers will assist.

Centenary of Glasgow Medical Journal.—The February issue of the *Glasgow Medical Journal*, the centenary number, is largely a review. The birth of the journal in 1828 appears to be obscure. The present editor was unable to find information about any organization which brought it into being. In a history of the journal are pictures of its editors, among whom were William MacKenzie, William Leishman, William Weir and Joseph Coats. There are contributions on the medical school of Glasgow University, 1828-1928; medical journalism by the editor of *The Lancet*, Sir Squire Sprigge; the progress of therapeutics, and the Glasgow hospitals of a century ago.

Tercentenary of William Harvey's "De Motu Cordis."—Delegates and distinguished guests from various parts of the world have been invited to London to participate in the tercentenary celebration by the Royal College of Surgeons of the publication of William Harvey's "De Motu Cordis," beginning May 14. According to the *British Medical Journal* the college will revive on this occasion an honor that it bestowed seldom in the four centuries of its existence by electing to honorary fellowship the Earl of Balfour, Sir Ernest D. Rutherford, and Profs. Ivan Petrovitch Pavlov and Karl Friedrich Wenckebach, each of whom has rendered signal service in the advancement of medical science.

the Secretary of the Treasury to accept on behalf of the United States gifts by will or otherwise for study, investigation and research in the fundamental problems of the diseases of man and matters pertaining thereto. The enactment of either bill will materially advance public health interests in the United States.

EXPERT TESTIMONY

The American Medical Association has been in touch, through the Bureau of Legal Medicine and Legislation, with the American Bar Association, with respect to the prevention, or at least the limitation, of the evils that are now incident to expert testimony. A draft of a proposed law was prepared by the Bureau of Legal Medicine and Legislation and submitted to a committee of the American Bar Association, and constructive criticism is hoped for. Copies of the draft have been furnished to several state associations that have sought advice with respect to legislation to regulate expert testimony, and they have been requested to report to the bureau the results of their studies of the draft so as to aid in perfecting the bill.

Bills to regulate expert testimony were introduced in the legislatures of four states, Delaware, Illinois, Minnesota and Ohio. In the three states first named, these bills failed. In Ohio, where five were introduced, one bill was enacted. It provides that in a criminal case in which the defendant pleads that he was insane when the crime was committed, the judge shall appoint disinterested, qualified physicians to testify as experts and shall notify counsel of the defendant of such appointment. If the court-appointed physicians find the defendant sane, their findings may be introduced as evidence.

REGULATION OF THE MANUFACTURE AND SALE OF COSMETICS

Pursuant to instructions from the House of Delegates, an effort has been made to draft laws to regulate the manufacture and sale of cosmetics. It has been deemed best to endeavor first to procure the enactment of a law to regulate interstate and foreign commerce, in the hope that it may tend to promote uniformity of such state laws as may be enacted later. Obviously, reputable manufacturers and distributors of cosmetics have nothing to fear from such legislation and might well support it, in the interest not only of their patrons but also of themselves, as a protection against unscrupulous competitors. Some such cooperation has been received. The cosmetic industry as a whole, however, is manifestly averse to the enactment of any legislation whatever and may be expected vigorously to oppose it.

Legislation to regulate the manufacture and sale of cosmetics was introduced in 1927 in the legislatures of Maine, Massachusetts, New York, North Dakota and Wisconsin, but in no state was such legislation enacted.

REGULATION OF THE PRACTICE OF THE HEALING ART

The mass and complexity of the legislation introduced in our state legislatures in 1927 to regulate the practice of the healing art defies analysis and description. Such legislation may be roughly classified as follows: To regulate the practice of medicine, bills introduced, eighty; bills passed, thirty-one. To regulate the practice of osteopathy, bills introduced, twenty-three; passed, seven. To regulate the practice of chiropractic, introduced, thirty-four; passed, four. To regulate the practice of naturopathy, introduced, seven; passed, four. To regulate the practice of other sectarian healers, introduced, thirteen; passed, none. To regulate the practice of physical therapy, introduced, four; passed, one. To regulate the practice of roentgenology, introduced, three; passed, none.

Most of the chiropractic bills proposed that chiropractic licentiates should be limited to treatment without the use of drugs or surgery and solely by palpating and adjusting the articulations of the spinal column. The tendency of this type of healer to expand the field of his activities is shown, however, in a bill enacted in Oregon, which amends the definition of chiropractic previously in force so as to authorize the employment and practice of physical therapy, electrotherapy, hydrotherapy, and the use and application of any

natural or physical means by chiropractors. A similar tendency on the part of osteopaths to expand the field of their activities was shown in a bill introduced on their behalf in the Michigan legislature, but not enacted, declaring osteopathy to be a school of medicine and entitled to all the rights and privileges of any other school of medicine.

Registration of Physicians.—Laws requiring the annual registration of physicians were enacted in Florida, Nebraska, and Oregon. Bills aiming to accomplish that end in eight other states were rejected. In two states, Missouri and New Mexico, laws were enacted that bring about the annual registration of physicians indirectly, through the imposition of occupational taxes.

Medical Practice Act for the District of Columbia.—Pursuant to the resolution adopted by the House of Delegates, the Bureau of Legal Medicine and Legislation has cooperated with the Medical Society of the District of Columbia in the preparation of legislation to regulate the practice of the healing art in the district. A draft of a bill prepared by the bureau at the conference with the special committee of the society was submitted to the committee. The committee, however, saw fit to change the draft in several important particulars and include provisions which the Board of Trustees cannot approve. The Board feels, therefore, that it must disclaim responsibility for the bill as introduced in Congress, while, at the same time, freely acknowledging the right of the Medical Society of the District of Columbia to advocate such legislation as it believes to be in the best interest of the public and the profession.

Basic Science Acts.—Connecticut and Wisconsin, in 1925, passed basic science acts. A study of these acts and of the general principles underlying them was made by the Bureau of Legal Medicine and Legislation, and the results of that study were published in an article in the AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION BULLETIN in January, 1927. Appended to the article was a tentative draft of a model basic science act, prepared by the bureau. In 1927, the legislatures of three states, Minnesota, Nebraska and Washington, passed basic science acts. In four other states, Arizona, Colorado, Kansas and Oregon, basic science legislation was introduced but failed to pass.

The purpose of a basic science act is to establish at least a semblance of uniformity in the standards required of persons licensed to practice the healing art—nonsectarian physicians, osteopaths, chiropractors, naturopaths, poropaths and others. Where all such licentiates are subjected to the same examinations and are required to conform to the same standards, through an existing composite board or other agency, a basic science act cannot serve a useful purpose. Where independent licensing boards have unfortunately been established and the followers of each cult are judged according to the standards of a board of examiners of their own kind, without reference to any standard that may be imposed by any other licensing board, a basic science law seems to be an apt remedy to correct the condition. In states contemplating the enactment of a basic science law, however, care should be taken in the wording of the proposed law that due consideration be given to the rights of previously registered practitioners in regard to reciprocity regulations with other states, so that the registration of legitimate physicians shall not be made unduly difficult or financially burdensome.

Conferring of the Degree of Doctor of Medicine.—In view of the apparent ease with which schools and colleges can be established and maintained for the purpose of conferring degrees, and with which degrees can be conferred even without the establishment of a school or college, the Bureau of Legal Medicine and Legislation made a survey of the state laws governing the matter. It was found that in most states the laws are silent on the subject. Any person is at liberty to establish a school or college and to confer degrees at pleasure. The school or college need be merely on paper, as the laws make no requirements as to capitalization, lands and buildings, equipment, faculty or curriculum. In many states corporations can operate in like manner. The results of the bureau's studies were furnished to the state associa-

keep it in place. The objection to adhesive plaster is that it is apt to set up a dermatitis. A good ointment for this purpose is

Zinc oxide		
Calamine	aa	3 Gm.
Ointment of rose water to make		25 Gm.

Ten minims (0.6 cc.) of sulphonated bitumen, N. F. (ichthyol), added to this will give it a pinkish gray, inconspicuous color.

Medical Education, Registration and Hospital Service

COMING EXAMINATIONS

ALABAMA: Montgomery, July 10. Chm., Dr. S. W. Welch, 519 Dexter Ave., Montgomery.

AMERICAN BOARD FOR OPHTHALMIC EXAMINATIONS: Minneapolis, June 11. Sec., Dr. William H. Wilder, 122 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago.

AMERICAN BOARD OF OTOLARYNGOLOGY: Minneapolis, June 11, Sec., Dr. W. P. Wherry, 1500 Medical Arts Bldg., Omaha.

CALIFORNIA: San Francisco, July 9. Sec., Dr. Chas. B. Pinkham, 903 Forum Bldg., Sacramento.

COLORADO: Denver, July 3. Sec., Dr. Philip Work, 324 Metropolitan Bldg., Denver.

CONNECTICUT: Hartford, July 10-11. Sec., Reg. Bd., Dr. Robert L. Rowley, 79 Elm St., Hartford. Sec., Homeo. Bd., Dr. E. C. M. Hall, 82 Grand Ave., New Haven. State Bd. of Healing Arts, June 9, New Haven. Box 1895, Yale Station, New Haven.

DELAWARE: Wilmington, June 19-21. Sec., Dr. Henry W. Briggs, 1026 Jackson St., Wilmington.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA: Washington, July 10. Sec., Dr. E. C. Copeland, Suite 110, 1801 Eye St., Washington.

FLORIDA: Jacksonville, June 11-12. Sec., Dr. William M. Rowlett, 812 Citizens Bank Bldg., Tampa.

GEORGIA: Atlanta and Augusta, June 7-9. Sec., Dr. B. T. Wise, Americus, Georgia.

ILLINOIS: Chicago, June 26-29. Supt. of Regis., Mr. V. C. Michels, Springfield.

INDIANA: Indianapolis, June 19. Sec., Dr. E. M. Shanklin, 421 State House, Indianapolis.

IOWA: Iowa City, June 5-7. Dir., Mr. H. W. Grefe, Des Moines.

KANSAS: Kansas City, June 19. Sec., Dr. Albert S. Ross, Sabetha.

KENTUCKY: Louisville, June 12. Sec., Dr. A. T. McCormack, 532 W. Main St., Louisville.

LOUISIANA: New Orleans, June 14-16. Sec., Reg. Bd., Dr. Roy B. Harrison, 1507 Hibernia Bank Bldg., New Orleans.

MAINE: Augusta, July 2-3. Sec., Dr. Adam P. Leighton, Jr., 192 State St., Portland.

MARYLAND: Baltimore, June 19-22. Sec., Reg. Bd., Dr. Henry M. Fitzhugh, 1211 Cathedral St., Baltimore. Homeo. Bd., June 12. Sec., Dr. J. S. Garrison, 517 Old Orchard Rd., Ten Hills, Baltimore.

MASSACHUSETTS: Boston, July 10-12. Sec., Dr. Frank M. Vaughan, 144 State House, Boston.

MICHIGAN: Ann Arbor, June 12-14 and Detroit, June 18-20. Sec. Dr. Guy L. Connor, 707 Stroh Bldg., Detroit.

MINNESOTA: Minneapolis, June 19-21. Sec., Reg. Bd., Dr. A. E. Comstock, 524 Lowry Bldg., St. Paul. Sec., Basic Science Bd., Dr. E. T. Bell, Anatomy Bldg., University of Minnesota, Minneapolis.

MISSISSIPPI: Jackson, June 21-22. Sec., Dr. F. J. Underwood, Jackson.

MISSOURI: St. Louis, July 17-19. Sec., Dr. James Stewart, Capitol Bldg., Jefferson City.

NATIONAL BOARD OF MEDICAL EXAMINERS: Class A Medical Schools, June 13-15. Dir., 608-12 Fifteenth and Locust Sts., Philadelphia.

NEBRASKA: Omaha, June 21-23. Sec., Reg. Bd., Mr. Lincoln C. Frost, Lincoln.

NEW JERSEY: Trenton, June 19-20. Sec., Dr. Chas. B. Kelley, 30 W. State St., Trenton.

NEW YORK: New York City, Albany, Syracuse and Buffalo, June 25-28. Sec., Dr. Harold Rypins, Educational Bldg., Albany.

NORTH CAROLINA: Raleigh, June 18. Sec., Dr. John W. MacConnell, Davidson.

NORTH DAKOTA: Grand Forks, July 3. Sec., Dr. G. M. Williamson, Grand Forks.

OHIO: Columbus, June 6-8. Sec., Dr. H. M. Platter, State Savings Bank Bldg., Columbus.

OREGON: Portland, July 10-12. Sec., Dr. M. K. Hall, 816 Pittock Block, Portland.

RHODE ISLAND: Providence, July 5-6. Sec., Dr. B. U. Richards, State House, Providence.

SOUTH CAROLINA: Columbia, June 26. Sec., Dr. A. Earle Boozer, 505 Saluda Ave., Columbia.

SOUTH DAKOTA: Lead, July 17. Sec., Dr. H. R. Kenaston, Bonesteel.

TENNESSEE: Memphis, Nashville, Knoxville, June 14-15. Sec., Dr. A. B. De Loach, Medical Arts Bldg., Memphis.

TEXAS: Austin, June 19-21. Sec., Dr. T. J. Crowe, 918-919 Mercantile Bank Bldg., Dallas.

VERMONT: Burlington, June 20-22. Sec., Dr. W. Scott Nay, Underhill.

VIRGINIA: Richmond, June 19-22. Sec., Dr. J. W. Preston, Box 444, Roanoke.

WASHINGTON: Seattle, July 16. Dir., Reg. Bd., Mr. Charles Maybury, Olympia. Basic Science Bd., July 12. Dir., Mr. Charles Maybury, Olympia.

WEST VIRGINIA: Martinsburg, July 10. Sec., Dr. W. T. Henshaw, Charleston.

WISCONSIN: Milwaukee, June 26-28. Sec., Reg. Bd., Dr. Robert E. Flynn, La Crosse. Sec., Basic Science Bd., Prof. M. F. Guyer, University of Wisconsin.

WYOMING: Cheyenne, June 9. Sec., Dr. W. H. Hassed, State Capitol Bldg., Cheyenne.

SCHOOLS OF CHIROPRACTIC AND OF NATUROPATHY IN THE UNITED STATES

Report of Inspections *

During 1927, personal inspections were made of schools existing in the United States for the teaching of peculiar methods of treating human diseases. While a complete report of all the information secured would hardly be justified, a brief summary of conditions found in schools of chiropractic and naturopathy may be of interest.

SCHOOLS OF CHIROPRACTIC

Chiropractic apparently originated in 1895 with D. D. Palmer, a magnetic healer of Davenport, Iowa; it was "developed" by his son B. J. It is in reality the older osteopathic concept slightly modified and renamed. The enlarging of the osteopathic field and the lengthening of the osteopathic curriculum gave chiropractic its opportunity; its rapid development has been due largely to the fact that it offered a short cut to osteopathy.

According to the chiropractic theory, disease is due to vertebral subluxations which cause a pinching of spinal nerves between bones. This pinching interferes with the flow of "Innate Intelligence" or vital energy to the body tissues. The spinal "Adjustment" alone renews that flow and restores health.

Chiropractic has had, during its brief career of thirty-two years, about a hundred and fifty schools. Forty of these are still active, many of them offering courses at night only and having a mere handful of students; more than half of the forty are so poorly housed and so inadequately financed that their future is problematic. B. J. Palmer, the "developer" of the cult, recently said: "According to our records, forty-eight chiropractic schools have closed their doors during the past two years."[1]

An entrance requirement of four years of high school study or its equivalent is claimed by the best of these forty schools; probably not one of them is enforcing the requirement. Mature age, business experience, ability to carry the chiropractic courses, or any convenient achievement is declared to be a satisfactory equivalent. A few schools give ridiculously short and easy high school quiz courses and certificates, for which a special tuition fee is charged; this course in one of the leading chiropractic schools[2] occupies two evenings weekly for six months. Fifty per cent or more of the chiropractic schools do not even claim to require a high school education.

The courses offered in the majority of these schools run through "three school-years of six months each." They are poorly chosen, poorly arranged, and poorly outlined. The student may begin on any school day of the year and finish on the same day of the eighteenth month thereafter. There are no adequate records of amount or quality of work done. Going to school is a matter of "doing time," and the student is given his doctor's degree as soon as the time limit expires. Legislation has forced a few schools to lengthen their courses to twenty-four or twenty seven months. When this is done, the school usually shortens its working day to three or four hours as compensation, and holds out to the student his ability to spend the remainder of his time earning his expenses. In almost any twenty-four or twenty-seven month school, a student may graduate at the end of eighteen months if he declares his intention to practice in a state requiring only that amount of study. A few schools require less than eighteen months, and one of the most widely known gives only a home-study course that may be finished in three months.

The equipment invariably found in these schools consists of a few adjusting tables, students' chairs, and desks. Some have turned to physical therapy or naturopathy and installed a varying amount of electrical apparatus. A few have

* Inspections were made during the summer and fall of 1927, by representatives of the Council on Medical Education and Hospitals of the American Medical Association. The schools included in these inspections are the schools of chiropody, chiropractic, naturopathy, optometry, osteopathy and physical therapy, as well as a large number of miscellaneous institutions.

1. Palmer, B. J.: The Great Undertow.
2. National College of Chiropractic, Chicago.

roentgen-ray machines, used (except in one instance[3]) in "spinography." About eight of the forty schools have small chemistry laboratories, with equipment for the simplest experiments only. Two or three have dissection laboratories. None of the forty schools have laboratories for physics, physiology, physiologic chemistry, bacteriology, histology, embryology or pathology. Courses in these important laboratory subjects are either given by the didactic method or omitted altogether.

The clinics are not adequate for training in the recognition of even the most common disease. There is no adequate apparatus for the diagnosis of such disease. The treatment procedures taught and practiced do not include the therapeutic measures of demonstrated value. The patient is left therefore practically without either diagnosis or treatment. There are no hospitals to which patients in need of hospitalization are referred, and none in which students may study the progress of cases.

The faculties of these forty schools are made up of men of poor educational qualifications. While a few are both educated and shrewd, and an occasional doctor of osteopathy or even of medicine may be found among them, the great majority are not trained in any of the "medical sciences," the nonmedical sciences or the liberal arts. They are frankly out of sympathy with the organized medical and public health interests, and are openly antagonistic to many of the most universally recognized facts and procedures of civilized life.[4] They circulate by word of mouth and through the school literature greatly misleading statements about the chiropractic "profession," ambiguous testimonials concerning the cure of incurables, and wild claims about the schools themselves which a most superficial investigation proves to be without foundation in fact.[5]

SCHOOL OF NATUROPATHY

While a venerable old age is claimed for naturopathy, its development has really been more recent than that of chiropractic; its chief exponent, Benedict Lust of New York, claims that he organized the "parent school" in 1896, but even so ancient an origin as that is improbable.

The cult seems to have no basic idea but to be rather a nature-cure hodgepodge with a decided antipathy to drugs. In fact, naturopathy has developed in part as an effort to broaden the scope of chiropractic. There are about five schools of naturopathy and all of them teach chiropractic. Several of the chiropractic schools teach naturopathy. Probably 50 or even 75 per cent of the practicing naturopaths have been recruited from the ranks of chiropractic, and the two cults have always been on the friendliest terms.[6]

Entrance requirements are said to include four years of high school study or its equivalent, but none of the schools of naturopathy really enforce this rule. Records are not kept; the student's word is taken in the matter, and if he is so thoughtless as to confess that he lacks the high school requirement, the matter is either forgotten or patched up with as little embarrassment as possible. One school offers a night course in which the deficiency may be made up (extra tuition being charged for this service), but admits that the requirement has never been enforced.

The courses run through twenty-four or thirty-six months, with a short school day and an evident carelessness regarding attendance. Only one school seems to have day-classes. These institutions show a marked tendency to have students attending two or more "schools" simultaneously. One school, for example, which claims to operate under about twenty different names, offers "a liberal reduction to students taking four or more courses (schools) at the same time." Another tried to enroll the inspector in two "schools" at once when 50 per cent of the sessions of one conflicted with the sessions of the other. One school counts attendance in each class twice—once for naturopathy and once for chiropractic—and so claims to pile up 6,000 class-hours (thirty-minute periods) of study, thus "qualifying" under the new Florida law; this school gives every student two diplomas, and many students three or more, each diploma bearing a different name for the school. No outline of the courses offered is published by any of the schools of naturopathy.

The subjects include sysmotherapy, glucokinesis, zone therapy, physicultopathy, astrological diagnosis, practical sphincterology, phrenological physiology, spectrochrome therapy, iridiagnosis, chiropractic, diet, hydrotherapy, osteopathy, physiotherapy, electrotherapy, mechanotherapy, heliotherapy, tension-therapy, naprapathy, neuropathy, physical culture, and many others.

The equipment in these schools differs little (if at all) from that found in schools of chiropractic, except that a small amount of electrical apparatus is usually found, and adjusting tables are not quite so much in evidence. A small chemistry laboratory is usual; that of the "parent school" in New York has room for two or possibly three students, but has not sufficient equipment for so large a number to perform the same experiments at the same time. There are no laboratories for physics, physiology, physiologic chemistry, anatomy, bacteriology, histology, embryology or pathology.

The clinics are even less adequate than those of the chiropractic schools. No school of naturopathy has a hospital associated. The therapeutic procedures include chiropractic, osteopathy, hydrotherapy, electrotherapy, diet, and a wide range of so-called natural methods.

The faculties of these schools are composed of untrained men, many of whom have been recruited from the schools of chiropractic. Their educational qualifications are so like those of teachers of chiropractic that no further statement is necessary. That such instructors should train students in the proper use of so wide a variety of therapeutic measures, and do it within the short time allotted, is obviously impossible.

COMMENT

To any one familiar with the elaborate equipment and curriculum found necessary to proper training in the science and art of healing today, the most impressive thing about these naturopathic and chiropractic schools is not what they are but what they are not.

1. Of the fifty active schools listed, a few are mere "branches" rather than separately existing institutions, and these fifty constitute less than one third of the number formerly exisiting.

2. All but a mere handful of these fifty existing schools are so poorly housed and so inadequately financed that their continuation is problematic.

3. Very few of these schools have even one adequately trained teacher on the faculty, and there are probably less than five expert all-time teachers in the entire lot of fifty institutions.

4. Not one of these schools actually enforces a matriculation requirement of even five minutes of high school study.

5. Not one of the fifty schools gives so much as one worthy laboratory course or has one worthily equipped laboratory.

6. Not one of these schools conducts a clinic in which a wide variety of the common diseases may be studied.

7. There is not one clinic equipped with the trained personnel or the scientific apparatus for the clinical diagnosis of a variety of the common diseases, or having a laboratory equipped for checking such clinical diagnoses.

8. There is not one clinic equipped for the proper treatment of patients suffering from such diseases.

9. There is not one of these schools whose students or whose faculty may enjoy the privilege of practice or even of observation in any worthy hospital.

3. The Pasadena College of Chiropractic reports that its students are taught roentgen-ray therapeutics.

4. For example, vaccination, typhoid immunization, specific medication, diphtheria antitoxin, quarantine, focal infection or the germ theory of disease.

5. Thirteen of these schools have made affidavits to the American College of Chiropractors that the curriculum includes 3,528 forty-five-minute hours of work, and on the basis of these affidavits have been rated by this "college" as "class A schools" and awarded "diplomas of honor." Allowing for ten-minute intervals between classes and five school days per week (considering that not a single holiday is allowed during the eighteen months of the course), this schedule would require more than eight hours of actual attendance daily, a program which no school of any nature would attempt to follow. The American College of Chiropractors admits that none of these schools were inspected prior to their being rated and that none of their claims have been investigated since.

6. The chiropractor may easily become a naturopath by taking a three-month "postgraduate" course in one of the naturopathic schools.

10. There is not one of these schools that does not proceed on the basis of unproved theory, ignoring the lack of endorsement by all worthy educational institutions.

11. There is not one of these schools that does not ignore or even avowedly oppose the scientific point of view and the facts of medical science accepted by the authorities of the entire civilized world.

12. There is not one of these schools that does not owe its existence to the fact that it offers a short cut to the practice of medicine.

SCHOOLS OF CHIROPRACTIC

CALIFORNIA
Berkeley
Berkeley Chiropractic College, 2168 Shattuck Avenue.
Los Angeles
Cale College of Chiropractic, 1406 West Seventh Street.
Los Angeles College of Chiropractic, 918-920 West Venice Boulevard.
Ratledge System of Chiropractic Colleges, 2415 South Western Avenue.
Oakland
West Coast Chiropractic College, Inc., Fourteenth Street and Seventh Avenue.
Pasadena
Pasadena College of Chiropractic, 1608 North Fair Oaks Avenue.
San Diego
Clewell Chiropractic College, 1574 Fourth Street.
San Francisco
San Francisco College of Chiropractic, 1067 Market Street.

COLORADO
Denver
Colorado Chiropractic University, Fourteenth Street and Cleveland Place.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
Washington
Chiropractic Research University, 1349 L Street, N. W.

GEORGIA
Atlanta
Atlanta Chiropractic College, 286 West Peachtree Street.

ILLINOIS
Chicago
American University, 34 West Lake Street.
National College of Chiropractic, 20 North Ashland Boulevard.

INDIANA
Evansville
Evansville Chiropractic College, Inc., 501 Main Street.
Fort Wayne
Ross College of Chiropractic, Inc., 1311 Webster Street.
Indianapolis
Central States College of Chiropractic, 412-413 Kresge Building, 41 East Washington Street.
Lincoln Chiropractic College, Inc., 518 North Delaware Street.

IOWA
Davenport
Palmer School of Chiropractic, 800-1100 Brady Street.

KANSAS
Wichita
Colvin Chiropractic College, 237 South Main Street.

MARYLAND
Baltimore
Maryland College of Chiropractic, 520 North Charles Street.

MINNESOTA
Minneapolis
Minnesota Chiropractic College, Inc., 70 Willow Street.

MISSOURI
Kansas City
Chiropractic University, Tenth and Campbell Streets.
Cleveland Chiropractic College, 1417 Linwood Boulevard.
Western College of Chiropractic, 2021 Independence Avenue.
St. Louis
Missouri Chiropractic College, 706 North Grand Boulevard.

NEBRASKA
Lincoln
Nebraska Chiropractic College, Orpheum Building, 1134 P Street.

NEW YORK
New York
Carver Chiropractic Institute, 71 West Twenty-Third Street.
Columbia Institute of Chiropractic, 111 West Eighty-Third Street.
New York Eastern Institute of Chiropractic, 124 West Seventy-Fourth Street.
Standard School of Chiropractic, 44 Fifth Avenue.

OHIO
Akron
Akron College of Chiropractic, 985 East Market Street.
Cleveland
Bloodgett Chiropractic College, 565 Rose Building, 2062 East Ninth Street.
Metropolitan Chiropractic College, Inc., 4501 Prospect Avenue.

OKLAHOMA
Oklahoma City
Carver Chiropractic College, 521 West Ninth Street.

OREGON
Portland
Pacific Chiropractic College, Inc., 125 North Grand Avenue.

PENNSYLVANIA
Philadelphia
Doughty-Marsh College of Chiropractic, 4201 Walnut Street.
National Chiropractic College, 2324 Columbia Avenue.
Pittsburgh
Universial Chiropractic College, 1940 Fifth Avenue.

TEXAS
San Antonio
Texas Chiropractic College, 602-606 West Myrtle Street.

WASHINGTON
Seattle
Seattle College of Chiropractic, 401-404 Lowman Building, First Avenue and Cherry Street.

SCHOOLS OF NATUROPATHY[7]

CALIFORNIA
San Francisco
International School of Professional Arts and Sciences, 860 Geary Street.

FLORIDA
Miami
Blumer College of Naturopathy, First Avenue and Third Street.

MAINE
Portland
American School of Naturopathy, 28-31 Hammond Building, 12 Monument Square.

MINNESOTA
Minneapolis
Great Northern University, room 203, 2624 East Lake Street.

NEW JERSEY
Newark
First National University of Naturopathy, 143 Roseville Avenue.

NEW YORK
New York
American School of Naturopathy, 236 East Thirty-Fifth Street.

PENNSYLVANIA
Aetna
Naturopathic College, 27 Freeport Street.
Philadelphia
Franklin Research University (School of Naturopathy), 718 Spruce Street.
Naturopathic College and Hospital, 1333 North Broad Street.
Wilkes-Barre
Naturopathic College, 252 North Main Street.

SOME SCHOOLS OF CHIROPRACTIC AND OF NATUROPATHY

THE PALMER SCHOOL OF CHIROPRACTIC

(Inspected, May 23, 1927)

This institution, whose address is given as 800-1100 Brady Street, Davenport, Iowa, is the "fountain head" school and is still under the direct control of its founder, B. J. Palmer. It is the expression of "B. J.'s" life, both professionally and personally, and the personal expression is inseparably associated with the school's contribution to the "science" of chiropractic. This report will therefore reflect something of the spirit of "B. J."

Buildings.—There are four buildings all within one block, and therefore with a frontage much less than that indicated by the address given. No part of any building has a depth greater than half a block. Three of the buildings are two stories high, the administration building being four stories, but housing none of the classes of the school. One of the four buildings is "B. J.'s" residence; much of the space in the other three is used for such display as one would expect to find in a museum but not in a professional school. The buildings in order from 800 to 1100 are as follows: (*a*) B. J.'s residence; (*b*) the D. D. Palmer Memorial building, containing the "spinograph" department; (*c*) the administration building, housing the cafeteria, the printing plant, the offices of administration and the far-famed WOC radio station; in this building also is done a considerable amount of private work with the new Palmer instrument of diagnosis, the neurocalometer; (*d*) the class room building, in which practically all of the school work is conducted; this building contains also a large osteologic museum and a spacious sales room for the display of bones, tables, cushions, curios and other articles of merchandise offered by the Palmer School to students and visitors. All the buildings except the Palmer residence have elaborately decorated display windows equal to those of the down-town stores. The school is doing two things: (1) It is advertising chiropractic; and (2) it is making chiropractors.

The Garden.—Display is everywhere the evident intention. It begins just outside "B. J.'s" house, where signs pointing to his office read, "This way to see B. J." Behind his residence is a kind of Japanese garden without either poor Butterfly or her cherry blossoms. It is enclosed in glass and is entered by means of a cement door said to weigh half a ton. On this door is the inscription: "Want to see a little bit of heaven? St. Peter awaits you at the gate." St. Peter is the gardener who, under

7. Of the ten schools listed, three are branches only and two others were not active at the time of the inspection.

"B. J.'s" direction, made the garden; he collects one dime and lets the visitor through a turnstile which records one more visit. Opening another heavy door, in the middle of which is a diamond shaped area said to contain one thousand pieces of shiny stones, the visitor now enters the garden itself. Here he sees a waterfall, a pool of goldfish, a lemon tree, an orange tree, a palm tree, three grandly plumed tropical birds of the parrot family (alive and caged), a few stuffed snakes, and a statue of Venus—really a beautiful display and well worth the dime, but not worth the several thousand dollars expended in its creation and care.

"Spinography."—The arrangement of the display in the "spinography department" suggests a museum more than a school room. Hundreds of roentgen-ray photographs are mounted and illuminated. These include pictures of watches, purses, frogs, cats and other curiosities, along with scores of good plates showing pathologic processes in human bones. No students were in the room at the time of the inspection, but the roentgen-ray instructor was present, and after displaying the pictures he showed three roentgen-ray machines which he said were used along with two others in teaching. Every student is said to be taught how to operate the machines and read "spinographs." It is probable that machines are purchased by students through the school and that the school makes a profit on these sales.

Print Shop.—This is advertised in its own display window as "the prettiest printing plant in America," one of many ways in which "B. J." suggests Elbert Hubbard. The presses are said to use two carloads of paper every month. The school owns the presses and uses them only in the interests of chiropractic.

Cafeteria.—This is said to be capable of caring for 1,200 people in an hour. The capacity is probably greatly overestimated.

Radio Station.—WOC is the pride of the school. Two "studios" are maintained in order that time may not be lost in changing from one program to another. The rich draperies and velvety carpets deaden every noise. Overhead, in rustic setting, is an artistic and remarkably beautiful taxidermy display, the private property of "B. J." The radio apparatus is said to have been installed at an expense of $200,000. While at first an expense, it is now on a paying basis through the medium of its advertising programs.

Osteologic Museum.—Without doubt, this is the best collection of human spines in existence, and it contains many spines other than human, as well as several skulls and complete skeletons. One interesting specimen is the 25-foot vertebral column of a boa constrictor snake. This column contains 402 vertebrae, or twelve and one half for every one possessed by a man; the inspector hinted that a discussion of the comparative health of man and the snake would be interesting, but the champion of the subluxation theory did not take it up.

Epigrams.—The spirit of the institution and its founder will be better understood by the study of some of the epigrams found on the walls of its buildings. There are at least 500 of these and probably more nearly 1,000. As stated by "B. J." himself, "This distinctividuality portrays the pepsonality of B. J. Palmer." (The spelling is "B. J.'s" own.) As would he expected, most of these epigrams convey no message whatever, though always artistically and often ornately printed. Such a one is found on a post in front of the administration building: it is the one doggerel word "Spizzerinctum." Some of these epigrams attempt to modify the attitude of students or visitors: "If you are a mouthy, Mexican matador, acute or chronic, dismount, tie your long-horned durham outside, then enter." Some slap the medical profession: "Physicians' associations would go on a strike if they weren't afraid the people would soon learn to do without them." Again: "Be a 100 per cent American; keep your tonsils and your appendix." And again: "M. D. means More Dope—More Death." Some advertise articles offered for sale. In a kind of garden known as "Twilldo" is a real bar with a real barroom rail; over this bar is written: "Near-beer sold here; no beer sold near here." In the cafeteria is found: "Is wifey a bum cook? Eat here and keep her for a pet." Many of these epigrams extol advertising: "Only the mints can make money without advertising." "The world is your cow—but you must do the milking." "Early to bed and early to rise—Work like hell, and advertise—Makes a man healthy, wealthy, and wise."

Library.—The catalogue of the school makes the statement: "A splendid students' reference library is maintained in the classroom building." At 11 a. m. on a school day the inspector found this library padlocked. At his request it was opened. It contained a splendid display of swords, one of which was proudly pointed out and said to have belonged to the chief of a certain semibarbarous African tribe. A few magazines lay on a table, three of which were noted; they were the *Ladies' Home Journal*, the *Woman's Home Companion*, and *Detective Stories*. At one end of the room were three shelves of books, each shelf being about 40 feet long. The books consisted mainly of a number of old medical texts and a larger number of novels. (The reason for keeping the library locked was probably to protect the swords.)

Spirit of the School.—The spirit of students and instructors, so far as observed, was that of a trade school. An epigram on one wall reads: "The chief motive of a college education is to escape actual participation in just such work as gives joy to the worker." All the student groups were noisy except when listening in class. Between classes they sang "I Want to Call You My Sweetheart," passed jokes and played the part of high school or grade school children.

Size of the School.—The four classes were visited and the number in attendance estimated as closely as possible without becoming conspicuous. Estimates are as follows: freshmen, 35; sophomores, 56; juniors, 100; seniors, 125; total, 316. Enrolment was said to be between 400 and 500.

Subjects of Instruction.—In the freshman class, the lecture being given at the time of the inspection was on "The Innate Intelligence." This philosophical entity was presented as a thing "recognized by all men and needing no laboratory proof." In the sophomore class the lecturer was discussing the "Cause of Diseases." This cause, he said, was "interference with the transmission of mental impulses." The site of interference was at some intervertebral foramen. This Innate Intelligence could not force his mental impulses past a subluxation. The junior class was learning to correct these subluxations. About fifteen students lay on adjusting tables and posed as patients. Fifteen others stood beside them to play doctor. The instructor called: "Axis P. r. i.—one-two-three-four-five-six—all right, seven." As the numbers were called hands enfolded the recalcitrant vertebra and (at the call of "seven") shoved it with gentle rudeness out of the path of Innate Intelligence, and mental impulses surged again into the sick tissues. For the seniors the topic of the day was the neurocalometer. The lecturer had much to say about unilateral and bilateral hot boxes and their significance. By discovering these hot boxes this very delicate instrument of diagnosis tells which vertebrae are making dams across the path of Innate Intelligence.

The Neurocalometer.—The inspector asked to see one of these delicate heat registers and, in the act of showing it, the demonstrator thoughtlessly placed his hand on the poles of the instrument; instantly the needle shot to the left—as if he had a subluxation in his hand. The inspector then tested his own hand and found it so full of subluxations that a moment's contact between the poles of the neurocalometer and any two points on the hand instantly threw the needle entirely out of the field. Any two spots along any one's bare back might show a difference in temperature sufficient to affect so delicate a heat register, without regard to the way Innate Intelligence happened to be sending out his mental impulses.

Conclusion.—As a salesman, "B. J." is a success; as an educator, he does not even exist. Without even a high school education, he has "developed" the most popular therapy fad of today and built the largest institution of which those faddists can boast. With twelve associates, whose highest degrees are "D.C., Ph.C.," and one "medic" hired to save him from the clutches of the law, he keeps his trade school going and turns out two or three hundred aides to Innate Intelligence each year. The great shame is that a salesmanship which is 90 per cent bluff should convince any one that these tradesmen are educated healers of the sick.

NATIONAL COLLEGE OF CHIROPRACTIC

(Inspected, Feb. 25, 1927)

The inspection of this school was made by one whose primary purpose was not revealed. He was received, however, with the utmost kindness. He manifested an interest in the course of study, sat in one of the classes, visited the clinics, and was examined and treated as one of the patients. So far as he could determine, there was no effort to conceal anything from him or to make false impressions as to existing conditions. He found conditions as follows:

1. *Buildings.*—The school is located at 20 North Ashland Boulevard, Chicago, in a brick building with a frontage of one third of the block, formerly used for a theological school. While in a fair state of preservation, it is by no means fitted for its present use; ventilation and lighting are poor, and the arrangement for clinical and laboratory work is abominable. There are five floors and a basement. The upper three floors and most of the second are used as a dormitory for the students. The second floor contains two lecture rooms; the basement contains the chemistry laboratory and the dissecting room; with the exception of these four rooms, the school activities and all clinical work are confined to the first floor.

2. *Institutions.*—This one floor and the four other rooms accommodate several institutions of learning. These are: (1) The National College of Chiropractic, giving an eighteen months' course, tuition $600; (2) The National Academy, giving a six months' preparatory (high school) course, tuition $45; (3) The Hygieia College of Sanitary Science, giving a three months' course in personal and public hygiene, tuition $100; (4) The Lindlahr College of Natural Therapeutics, recently purchased, giving a three months' course in physiotherapy, tuition $100; (5) The National School of Obstetrics, giving a six months' course of lectures with privilege of observing a few deliveries (but not assisting) at the West End Hospital, tuition $150; and (6) a six months' Night School quiz course in preparation for the Illinois examination, tuition $200. There are also a three-month postgraduate course, tuition $150, with privilege of continuing indefinitely at $30 for each additional month; a two-week intensive review course offered twice a year, tuition $100; a six-month professional course, tuition $250; a roentgen-ray course; a dissection course; a first-aid course, and a variety of combinations of courses at fancy prices. All these courses, with anything else available, are thrown together into a one *laude* course running through thirty-two months and "lumped off" to the student for the round sum of $1,000. These various colleges and courses, with all their associated clinics, are conducted on this one floor and in the four additional rooms mentioned.

3. *Finances.*—The building is owned by the school. There is no endowment, but expenses are paid out of the income from tuitions, laboratory fees, graduation fees, and fees from examinations and semiprivate clinic treatments.

4. *Faculty.*—The faculty is composed of eighteen "doctors." Of these, eight are doctors or philosophers of chiropractic only; one holds the degree of D.S.C. (meaning unknown); three have bachelors' degrees from some source not specified; two are osteopaths; four are doctors of medicine. Of these four doctors of medicine, two are graduates of schools now extinct, one of the schools having been rated in class B and the other in class C. The third man is a graduate of a class C school still operating but refused recognition by the medical boards of forty-six states; he has been repeatedly under arrest for practicing medicine without a license, and has doubtless been driven for protection to the shelter of this cult school. The fourth man, formerly dean of an obscure school of mechanotherapy and now president of this college of chiropractic, obtained his M.D. degree before the medical schools of America were classified; because of his practicing chiropractic without a license he was at one time named with several other illicit practitioners in an injunction procedure; whether he has since secured a license or not is unknown. So far as is known, only one of these four men ever secured admittance to any medical

society; this one was soon suspended. In brief, while these four men have been able to secure medical degrees from some source, not one of them has any standing in the organized medical profession of America.

3. *Students.*—This school claimed "approximately 350 students" in 1926. It now reports about 200, and this number doubtless includes post-graduates. These students lack enthusiasm. A large percentage of the school's recent graduates failed to pass the state board examinations. The students seen in laboratory, classroom and clinics move slowly, as if neither busy nor deeply interested; one of them, when asked, "How do you like it here?" replied, "Pretty well," but with an indifference that reflected doubt on even that mild statement.

4. *Lecture Rooms.*—There is one large room on the first floor equipped with about 125 opera seats. Each of the two second-floor lecture rooms will seat about fifty. There are about thirty seats in the roentgen-ray room. Two or three charts hang on the walls of each of these rooms. The lighting and ventilation are fairly good.

7. *Laboratories.*—A small chemical laboratory on the first floor is used by interns only (that is, for work on clinic patients by graduate students). In this laboratory were seen the usual paraphernalia, including a microscope and a four-tube centrifuge. In the basement, in a large but poorly lighted room, were desks capable of accommodating about fifty students in chemistry. This laboratory was clean and in good order, with a profusion of reagent bottles and a number of Bunsen burners arranged on the desks. The equipment seen, however, was all for elementary work. No microscopes, distillation flasks, Kjeldahl apparatus, kymographs, nor anything else indicating even the occasional doing of advanced work in chemistry or physiology was seen either here or anywhere else in the building, though there was an evident desire to impress the visitor favorably. In cases near the entrance to this laboratory were a number of jars containing well mounted and well preserved pathologic specimens.

8. *Dissection Room.*—This room, also in the basement, was small, poorly lighted and poorly ventilated. It contained six tables, each holding a cadaver or the remains of one, and covered with a white cloth. Permission was given to examine this material. All of it had been allowed to deteriorate quite markedly from dehydration. None of it presented any carefully dissected structures. The bodies had been skinned and an attempt made to work out a few muscles, but no blood vessels had been followed and no nerves traced. On one of the bodies the structures lying on both sides of the vertebral column had been worked on (a specific task at which a chiropractor should be proficient), but the quality of the work suggested that it might have been done with a currycomb. In all the six bodies, each of which had been worked on by four or five students, there was no evidence that any one of the workers had been able to appreciate and take advantage of his opportunities. For this course, six bodies are bought from an undertaker and used through a period of three months; these particular bodies had now probably been used for about eight or ten weeks; such use is a waste of good material.

9. *Roentgen-Ray Room.*—In this room was roentgen-ray equipment of the most modern type, such as any high-grade technician might be justly proud of. The visitor was told that "it cost thousands of dollars and was hard to get because the medical men had a corner on it, but the school was able to get it for the students."

10. *Clinics.*—(*a*) The great majority of patients go to the physiotherapy clinic. A dozen or more patients were seen in this clinic or waiting to be admitted. Most of them were women interested in the gynecology section; nearly all if not all the others were being treated by diathermy or by therapeutic light. The gynecology section was not visited. In the other sections were four diathermy machines, four ordinary therapeutic lamps, and one Alpine Sun Lamp. Of the last named, the visitor was told: "This is the violet ray, thirty times brighter than the sun. It brings eczema out of a hand like water out of a sponge." One booth contained a machine for doing mechanical massage. There were no bath rooms nor cabinets—not even a booth for giving the much discussed "blood washing" marathon bath; indeed, there was no other equipment except a few chiropractic adjustment tables. (*b*) The chiropractic clinics—one for men and one for women—are hard to find without a guide. Each contained between fifteen and twenty modern adjustment tables, while in the men's clinic was one osteopath's table. Although it was in the clinic period that these clinics were visited, not one of these thirty or forty tables was occupied. Two men gave evidence that they had just been adjusted (they were readjusting their wearing apparel), but in the women's room there was not even a "doctor" to be seen. These are the public clinic rooms; there is one other room, divided into small booths, each of which contains a table for "semiprivate" adjustments; less than half a dozen of these booths were occupied.

11. *Library.*—When it was intimated that the tour of inspection was finished, the visitor requested that he be shown the library. The school catalogue contains a picture of this room, with the subscription, "The only one of its kind in the country, this library contains over 1,000 volumes." But his request elicited the astounding reply: "There ain't no library." Half doubting this statement, he inquired of a graduate student later, and was told that the library was in the private office of one of the faculty members; no willingness to show it was manifested, and the visitor considered it unwise to insist.

12. *Matriculation Requirements.*—The visitor was now conducted into the business office. Here he was told that high school graduation or its equivalent was required of all students, but that one who had had no high school work whatever could easily gain the equivalent certificate by attending a quiz course two evenings weekly during the first six months of his chiropractic study and then passing an examination. "It isn't hard," said the registrar. "Nobody fails, and you don't need to worry about that at all."

13. *Course.*—The course is eighteen months long, and is so arranged that one may begin any day. "No matter what day you begin," said the registrar, "you will come round to that same point again at the end of eighteen months."

14. *Results.*—To help determine the efficiency of the product of this system, the visitor now became a patient. After registration, he was taken into a small, poorly lighted booth, where his history was taken by a student. This history consisted of his name, address, age, sex, marital state, occupation, and nationality; cause of death of parents; his previous illnesses and operations; his present complaint and a four-line story of how it came about. No other questions were asked and no other facts recorded. The patient had a cold and a cough that no observing physician could overlook; he made a definite effort to get these into the record without mentioning them directly, but in vain. The patient was now taken, with the history, into the examining room. Here a member of the faculty read the history, took and recorded the blood pressure and pulse rate, listened to the heart sounds and to the breath sounds just below the clavicles, and ran his hand up and down the patient's nude back. He also tried the knee and elbow reflexes and did a Romberg test. Diathermy was then prescribed, and a graduate was called to take charge of the patient. As the graduate led the patient into the booth containing the needed electrical apparatus, he called another graduate to him and, pointing to the machine, asked, "How do you work this thing?"

Conclusions.—The conclusions are self-evident. 1. This school receives students who have no educational foundation. 2. It gives a course of training (*a*) under instructors not qualified to teach, (*b*) with equipment hopelessly inadequate, (*c*) with an all too meager supply of clinical material, and (*d*) reaching over a period entirely too short to qualify the most brilliant mind or the most skilful hand for the work of a physician. 3. It charges an exorbitant price for the service it claims to render. 4. Its graduates are not and cannot be healers of the sick, though they are taught to pose as such and so become a menace to the public health. 5. Such an institution is a disgrace, and it can best serve the public interest by quietly going out of existence.

LOS ANGELES COLLEGE OF CHIROPRACTIC

(Inspected, Oct. 5, 1927)

This school is located at 918 West Venice Boulevard (West Sixteenth Street). It began in December, 1924, with the amalgamation of three schools: the Golden State College of Chiropractic, the Eclectic College of Chiropractic, and a small, struggling Los Angeles chiropractic college conducted for years by Charles A. Cale but seemingly taken over by his wife, Linnie A. Cale, at the time of their separation; Linnie A. Cale is now dean of the Los Angeles College of Chiropractic, and Charles A. is running a school bearing his own name.

Building.—The school owns a three-story building, all of which it occupies. Space is ample, but the arrangement is poor. The roentgen-ray department is given the most conspicuous place, on the first floor. Dr. C. H. Wood, the president, has his private offices in the front rooms of the second floor; all of his equipment, however, is used by the school. The assembly hall is on the third floor.

Equipment.—This is the best equipped chiropractic school that the inspector has seen. There were said to be forty new adjusting tables, and several of these were seen. There were said to be twenty therapeutic lights, some of which were shown. The school claims five diathermy machines, four of which were of the large Fischer type. Four Morse wave generators were mentioned. There were patients in almost every booth, and to insist on seeing this apparatus would have been embarrassing. However, it is the policy of the president to sell all old apparatus about every two years and purchase new. He probably acts as advertising agent for the manufacturers and purchases at a very low cost. The statement is made that about $11,000 worth of new equipment has been purchased within the past ten months, and the statement may not be grossly exaggerated. A new $85 adjusting table was given as a premium to every new student enrolling this summer; this was done as a "substitute for a cut in tuition," but such a measure, together with the rapid change of its physical therapy apparatus, makes the school an agency for the sale of equipment—an objectionable feature in spite of the fact that it provides better equipment for the use of the students. There were said to be eight microscopes. The chemistry laboratory was small and meagerly equipped. The school offers a "course" in "urinalysis."

Faculty.—There are eight teachers, one of whom (the dean) is an osteopath; the others claim only chiropractic education.

Students.—The present enrolment is said to be 225. One hundred of these are in the night class. The graduates last year numbered ninety. The year before there were 115.

Requirements.—The state law demands of chiropractors petitioning for examination a high school diploma or its equivalent. The state's field agent, to whom the inspector talked, asserts that Dr. Winters, who grants the qualifying certificates, is a graduate of the Los Angeles College of Chiropractic. It was learned in San Francisco that the students in the Berkeley Chiropractic College send applications not to San Francisco but to Los Angeles, because it is much easier to get qualifying certificates from Los Angeles.

Course.—The time required for the day course is eighteen months and for the evening course is thirty-six months. The schedule includes 3,600 hours—probably forty-five minute periods. Of this time, 200 hours are said to be given to dissection, and 100 each to roentgen-ray and minor surgery. Obstetrics and pediatrics are also taught, but all courses are included under the name of chiropractic, this being an all-inclusive name in California. The tuition is $750 cash or $850 in time payments; this price includes at present an $85 adjusting table as a premium

AMERICAN SCHOOL OF NATUROPATHY, INC.
AMERICAN SCHOOL OF CHIROPRACTIC, INC.

(Inspected, Nov. 7, 1927)

This school, known by the two names given above, is the famous (?) institution founded by Benedict Lust, N.D., D.O., D.C., M.D., and is now a night school only. It is located in an old apartment house at 236 East Thirty-Fifth Street, New York, where it makes use of two floors and a portion of the third. It has two small lecture rooms, each containing about a dozen chairs, a very small demonstration room containing a McMannis osteopathic table, a small clinic room into which five chiropractic adjusting tables have been crowded, and a little chemical laboratory with one table (offering room for two or three students) and two old cupboards; in one cupboard are kept all the reagent bottles, and in the other is all the glassware; both cupboards are padlocked. There were two burets and two Bunsen burners on the table in this laboratory. Quite a number of chiropractic adjusting tables were said to be stored—evidence of the balmier days that once were known.

There were said to be twenty students at present. Fifteen were graduated last year. The school does not publish a catalogue; it is too expensive. A four-year course is offered, covering nine months of the year, the classes being in session from 7 to 10:30 p. m. The field covered is said to be: "chiropractic, diet, hydrotherapy, osteopathy, physiotherapy, electrotherapy, mechanotherapy, heliotherapy, etc." There are said to be five men on the faculty; no degrees are mentioned, though each man on the list is called "Dr." Lust himself claims an M.D. degree.

New classes are said to be formed in October and February, but students may enroll at any time. The tuition is $250 annually. Textbooks and other supplies are offered to students at discounts; Lust has a book store at his business and publishing office, 124 East Forty-First Street.

Benedict Lust is the great national organizer of naturopathy. He is now in Florida and the inspector did not meet him personally, but his school is a very sorry looking affair. Aside from the giving of chiropractic adjustments the instruction must be almost altogether didactic. The dean, whose name is Gershanek, is deaf, nervous and thick-headed; none of the other faculty members were met.

The dean stated that 40 or 50 per cent of the chiropractors of the United States had quit practice within the last two or three years. While the statement is doubtless an exaggeration, it indicates an important truth. He further states that there are now about three thousand chiropractors actually practicing in this country—another inaccuracy, but a statement worth balancing against that of the secretary of the American College of Chiropractors (Waldorf-Astoria, New York), that there are twenty thousand. Dean Gershanek published a naturopathic and chiropractic directory in 1926 (the first edition). He expects to publish a second edition in 1929.

NATUROPATHIC COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL

(Inspected, Nov. 21, 1927)

The "college" portion of this institution is located at 1333 North Broad Street, Philadelphia; the hospital exists only in the land of dreams, the school authorities expressing the hope that it may become a fact next year. The school building is an old apartment; whether more than the first floor is used or not was not learned, but two offices and a combination clinic and class room are found on the first floor and are probably all the school needs. The chief aim of the president's conversation with the inspector seemed to be to conceal the truth. This is also the aim of the eight-page 1927 announcement or "bulletin," which presumably gives a picture of the hospital with a complete list of its staff. The 1927 commencement program carries out the same idea by announcing the appointment of six of the graduates as "assistant physicians to the Naturopathic Hospital." With such consistent and intentional deceit it is hard to ascertain facts.

The faculty is said to be "much changed" since the publication of the list in the 1927 bulletin, to take care of the "enlargement of the program," there now being "about twenty," many of them M.D.'s! Since there *were* twenty-four, with four places left unfilled, the "enlargement" idea is clear only when compared to the dream of a hospital. The president stated that there are "about ninety students all told," but another faculty member confessed: "We have only ten freshmen; we limit the class to fifteen." This would indicate a school of less than half of the president's "ninety all told." One class of six or eight was seen in session.

The course is said to run through three years of eight months each. A class schedule, a hundred or more copies of which were found lying in the hallway, schedules classes for two days weekly (Tuesday afternoon, 12 to 4:50, and Thursday morning, 9:30 to 1:20), and three evenings weekly (Tuesday, Thursday and Friday, 7:30 to 10:20) with clinics on four afternoons and two evenings (2 to 4 Monday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, and 7 to 9 Monday and Wednesday). But this is probably an old schedule, perhaps printed for the October class and then abandoned. The 1927 announcement states positively: "The instruction is given during the evenings, Monday to Friday inclusive," and if there is any day school at all it is certain that the night school is separate from and independent of it. With "only ten freshmen," a day school is highly improbable. There were sixteen graduates last year.

A high school education or "equivalent" is said to be demanded of matriculates. The equivalent, it is said, "depends on the dean." "An earnest man can get things that others can't." When told by the inspector that he had one year of high school, the president replied to him, "Oh, well, we could get you through all right." The tuition fee is $200 annually.

The school is supposed to have two branches, one at Etna, Pa., under the direction of Robert W. Berger, which is known to be nothing more than his private office at 27 Freeport Street, and another at 252 North Main Street, Wilkes-Barre, Pa., under the direction of Maurice Williams, who probably has no more school than Berger.

FIRST NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF NATUROPATHY

(Inspected, Nov. 14, 1927)

This institution is located at 143 Roseville Avenue, Newark, N. J. It occupies a two-story dwelling house, which is also the office of the president, founder and dean, F. W. Collins, M.D., A.M., and his assistant, John Parsons Field, D.C., Ph.C., N.D., D.O., D.Ph., M.D. The building is further honored as the home of Collins and Hill Realty Company, and is either the home office or a branch of the "standard Products Corp.—No acids or alkalis—eZe—softens water instantly—cleans anything and everything."

The First National University of Naturopathy is supposedly the result of a merging of the Mecca College of Chiropractic, the New Jersey College of Osteopathy, and the United States School of Naturopathy, a year or more ago. The fact seems to be that these three are creations of F. W. Collins, who also chartered the United States School of Physiotherapy, the American Academy of Medicine and Surgery, and about fifteen other similar paper colleges. The last named grants medical degrees; Field's M.D. and probably Collins' too are from this source. The twenty or more institutions are all crowded into the one building, and there are now said to be twenty-six students. Last year there were ten or twelve graduates, all probably receiving chiropractic and naturopathic degrees.

Theoretically, the course reaches over four years of nine months each, and is said to include more than 3,560 thirty-minute hours (Field did not know that the "standard" was 3,528 *forty-five*-minute hours, and boasted of being *above* the standard set by the American College of Chiropractors). Field also stated that by counting the hours twice—once for chiropractic and once for naturopathic study (since the student was in two schools at once)—the course exceeded the 6,000-hour requirement of the new Florida Naturopathic law.

The school has no electrical apparatus because it is too expensive, yet it gives (nominally) both naturopathic and physiotherapeutic courses and grants degrees of "Doctor" in both lines. There are five tables in the chiropractic clinic. There are thirty chairs, a blackboard, and a piano in the one class room of which the twenty institutions can boast. Aside from the equipment of the business office and a few old charts, this constitutes all of the university's worldly goods.

There are five said to be on the faculty, though the fine catalogue, which is nobody knows how old, names twenty-one, with an additional list of thirteen special lecturers. The work may be taken between 9 a. m. and 12:30 p. m., or between 7 p. m. and 10 p. m. If one desires to shorten the time, he can do so by enrolling in *both* the day and the night schools; it is all a matter of doing time; a student may begin any time, because the classes are said to "go in a circle" and "come around to the starting point."

Two or three diplomas are given each graduate, from as many different "schools." The tuition is $600. In short, for this price a student may get all the diplomas the walls of one small office will offer space for, and he may have them with no great effort on his part, with no preliminary education insisted on, and with the school frankly cooperating in the faking of everything that can be conveniently faked in this preparation to fool the public.

Connecticut March Examination

Dr. Robert L. Rowley, secretary of the Connecticut Medical Examining Board, reports the written examination held at Hartford, March 13-14, 1928. The examination covered 7 subjects and included 70 questions. An average of 75 per cent was required to pass. Of the 17 candidates examined, 15 passed and 2 failed. Seven candidates were licensed by endorsement of their credentials. The following colleges were represented:

PASSED			
College	Year Grad.	Per Cent
Yale University School of Medicine	(1927)	78.4, 79.3
Howard University School of Medicine	(1926)	*75
Harvard University Medical School	(1926)	86.8, 88.8
Tufts College Medical School	(1926) 77.9; (1927) 75, 79.4, 86.1,	83.1
Columbia University College of Physicians and Surgs.	(1927)	77.3
University of Cincinnati College of Medicine	(1928)*	†
University of Pennsylvania School of Medicine	(1926)	86.5
University of Vermont College of Medicine	(1927)	81.3
Dalhousie University Faculty of Medicine	(1926)	84.1

FAILED		
College	Year Grad.	Per Cent
Boston University School of Medicine	(1927)	71
University of Toronto Faculty of Medicine	(1926)	71.1

LICENSED BY ENDORSEMENT		
College	Year Grad.	Endorsement with
College of Medical Evangelists	(1918)	California
Johns Hopkins University Medical School	(1912)	New York
Bellevue Hospital Medical College	(1893)	Maine
Columbia University Coll. of Phys. and Surgs.	(1905), (1919)	New York
Long Island College Hospital	(1913)	New York
University and Bellevue Hospital Medical College	(1917)	New York
McGill University Faculty of Medicine	(1924)	New Hamp.

* This candidate will receive his M.D. degree on the completion of one year's internship in a hospital.

† Grade not given.